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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The French Cabinet drew up its reply to Germany rejecting her counter proposals in the Morocco negotiations. The reply was to be approved by President Fallières and dispatched. The French and German armies pursued their annual maneuvers close to the common frontier; excellent scouting results were reported by French commanders from the forty aeroplanes employed in that service. A torrent of burning lava, estimated at two thousand feet wide and four feet deep, was reported pouring from the side of Mount Etna, sending peasants fleeing from their homes carrying their sick and aged; many violent earth shocks were also reported in Sicily. An imperial edict was issued commanding the army to suppress the rebellion in China; it was also reported that the foreign missionaries stationed in the disturbed provinces were safe. Several lives were lost in a cyclone which swept the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. Violence attended the strike in Bilbao, Spain, and encounters between troops and mobs were frequent; all business was suspended. The State Department emphatically denied reports that the United States proposed to interfere in the election of a President in Mexico. George E. Loring, director of the Mint, declared that Iowa was for Taft, despite the opposition of Senator Cummins. Revised returns from the Maine election showed that the prohibitionists defeated the repeal ticket, and that the provision against liquor selling. H. Percy Sherman, aeronaut, almost died from exposure in a 200-mile flight from Pittsfield, Mass., to Auburn, Me.; he reported that the wind jammed and he climbed the ropes to slash the gas bag with a knife. The "cross-continent flight of Robert G. Fowler was interrupted near Alhambra, Cal., by a fall, which resulted in the demolition of the aeroplane and a slight injury to the aviator; Fowler hopes to resume his flight in two or three days. The wooden steamer Ramona, bound from Skagway to Seattle, was wrecked and sunk off the Alaskan coast; all the passengers and members of the crew were saved by passing vessels. An announcement was made at Washington that the United States will abandon its naval station at Port Arthur, Manchuria, and open it for the use of the merchant marine. Governor McMillan of New York, in a sharp debate over the recall at the opening of the Governor's Conference at Spring Lake, N. J.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. Van Schickel & Co., one of the oldest stock exchanges firms, suspended with liabilities of \$2,500,000, alleging delinquency of customers in the matter of margins on the cause. The committee of six, headed by the Hon. John F. Dillon, which was appointed to investigate the public schools said they found 60 per cent of the pupils in one building suffering from defective teeth. Edward M. Grout issued a statement regarding four notes obtained in a sharp debate over the recall at the opening of the Governor's Conference at Spring Lake, N. J.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 49.

PRIZEFIGHTING AND LAWBREAKING.—The Frawley prizefight law is explicit and unmistakable in its requirement that a club, in order to obtain a license to conduct prizefights, must have a genuine lease for one year on the building in which the fights are to be held. It is difficult to believe that the Madison Square Athletic Club held any lease on Madison Square Garden which would comply with the law, after the testimony of the club's president that in his negotiations he selected only certain open dates. In a similar case the State Boxing Commission refused to grant a license to an Altany Club. Manifestly the license was granted to the Madison Square Athletic Club irregularly and in itself defective. Nevertheless, this club will conduct another fight in the garden on Friday night unless the commission interferes with its plans by revoking the license.

Governor Dix has let it be known that he hopes for a "fair trial" of the Frawley law. There can be no fair trial of it without adequate enforcement of its provisions. Why the license was granted to this club in the beginning still remains a mystery which the Governor should take steps to clear up. Practically the same information which Commissioner O'Neill has forced on the records was presented to the commission before the license was issued. The commission protested that this purported lease did not meet the law's requirements. He has been outwitted in this club's favor. He has been opposed and handicapped in every way in his efforts to learn the truth about the alleged lease and the scandalous conditions regarding ticket prices for the first bout at the Garden. Commissioner O'Neill says that the club has no right to have a license and that he would revoke the one granted to it immediately if he could. Because of the determined stand of his colleague in the commission in favor of the club, the license remains unrevoked, the club continues to defy the law and state "regulation" of boxing is revealed as a sham and a farce.

The Governor is singularly fortunate in being able easily to break the deadlock. There is a vacancy in the commission, which he should fill at once by appointing a man who will stand with Mr. O'Neill for the law's enforcement, no matter whom enforcement would hurt.

"What's sauce for Albany should be sauce for New York," says Mr. O'Neill. The public can see no difference before the law between a club in which the Sullivan group of politicians is interested and one in which it is not. Governor Dix for his own reputation's sake ought to end this scandal, rich in inferences that political influence can condone law-breaking.

NEW YORK'S DISCREDITABLE ISOLATION.

Maine had no difficulty in deciding that it wanted direct primaries. Three out of every four voters said at the recent election that they preferred to make their own nominations. And the state-wide system which they adopted is really a state-wide system, not a state-wide sham like that which the Democratic party in this state is discussing as a sop to the public, permitting the bosses to keep for themselves all the nominations which really count and letting the people fill the little places if they want to.

New York will soon be isolated, for it is becoming surrounded by direct primaries. Massachusetts adopted a state-wide system last winter. New Jersey, after a brief trial of a limited system, also this year adopted a very complete and radical system. The direct primary is no longer a Western device. It is found everywhere in this country. No state which has tried it has abandoned it, while states which have experimented with it on a small scale are extending its application.

New York will soon be almost alone in its adherence to the old and discredited system of making nominations, and it adheres to it, not because it prefers it, but because the boss prefers it. Just as Massachusetts has adopted the direct primary, so New York is one of the few states which have not direct primaries it is also one of the few where the boss's wishes "go." Murphy belongs to the past and so does the convention system. It is time the past got them both. It is being cheated of its just dues.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.
The Gresser charges have at last been taken up by Governor Dix, and however he may dispose of them they call attention to the evil in Tammany's plan of taking the power of removal of city officials away from the Governor. If the charter is passed as it was drawn up, in accordance with Murphy's orders, there will be no way of getting rid of the Gressers, Ahearns and Haffens of the future. And nothing can give greater impetus to a demand for the recall in this city than the existence of another Ahearn or Haffen in office, secure from removal for his incompetence, negligence and perhaps misfeasance.

With its customary blindness Tammany seems to have concluded that with the wholesome power to remove improper local officials taken away from the Governor it would be in a position to put its worst men in office and public indignation would be powerless. But what better argument for the recall would agitators in this city require than the spectacle of several irremovable Tammany officeholders of the worst type? Does Tammany want the recall?

It is the safety valve of popular government which Tammany proposes to tie down when it proposes to make its rascals irremovable. The people have felt the necessity for the power of removal from the top to the bottom of the American system. Presidents are impeachable. So are Governors. County officers are made removable under the state constitution. Some Western States, perhaps because they did not have a safety valve which worked so well as that which eliminated Ahearn and Haffen, have adopted an automatic safety valve of large proportions called the recall. We do not want it here. It blows off steam all the time, so much so that it is hard to see how there is any steam left to supply the energy for the regular operation of the governmental machinery. There is nothing under heaven so noisy or so wasteful as a safety valve continually blowing off steam.

JAPAN'S WAR LOSSES.
An exceedingly interesting contribution to the history of the Russo-Japanese War has just appeared in the "Militär Wochenblatt," of Berlin, on the authority of Dr. Akiyama, surgeon general, and Dr. Mori, chief of the medical department, of the Japanese army. It consists of authentic statements of the losses in killed and wounded sustained by the Japanese army in the seven great battles of the war, statistics which have not hitherto been made public. These official figures do not altogether agree with the estimates which have hitherto been made, though they seldom widely differ from them, while they apply confirm the general estimate of the colossal proportions of some of those struggles.

The first of these seven battles in the Peninsula and Manchuria campaign was that at Nanshan, or Kinchen, in which 39,000 Japanese stormed a supposedly almost impregnable hill defended by only 12,000 Russians, of whom only 3,000 were actually engaged. There the Japanese lost in two days 35 officers and 663 men killed and 111 officers and 3,550 men wounded, a total of 4,233, or nearly 15 per cent of their entire force, against a Russian loss of probably 1,500, or 50 per cent. At Telissin, or Wafang-kow, where for two days they had 25,000 men opposed to 25,000 Russians, they lost 8 officers and 292 men killed and 41 officers and 892 men wounded, a total of 1,146, against probably 3,600 on the other side. At Tashichino, a drawn battle, three days in duration, the Japanese lost 13 officers and 182 men killed and 51 officers and 943 men wounded, a total of 1,150. In the twelve days' battles at Liao Yang there were killed 222 officers and 5,555 men, and 608 officers and 17,529 men were wounded, an appalling total of 23,714, or considerably more than twice the Russian losses.

At Shieh Ho there were thirteen days of fighting, in which 179 officers and 3,917 men were killed and 905 officers and 15,573 men were wounded, a total of 20,574. At Sandepu, or Heikoutai, the two days' fighting in a snowstorm cost the Japanese 80 officers and 1,754 men killed and 249 officers and 7,028 men wounded, a total of 9,111. Finally, in the closing battle at Moukden, when Nogai's veterans from Port Arthur came up to reinforce Kuroki and Kawamura came over the mountains to be in at the death, the roll of killed was 554 officers and 15,875 men and of wounded 1,759 officers and 51,856 men, a staggering total of 70,082. The only important differences between these figures and the hitherto current estimates are in the cases of Sandepu, where the estimates were only 8,000, instead of 9,111, and Moukden, where they were "between 40,000 and 50,000," instead of more than 70,000. It may be added that in that awful conflict the Russian losses were close to 100,000. In five battles at Port Arthur the total losses were 44,408.

We shall perhaps appreciate the magnitude of these figures the more perfectly if we compare them with those of great battles in our own war of fifty years ago. The federal losses at Gettysburg, the greatest of them all, were only 23,001, or less than one-third those at Moukden. Indeed, at Moukden the Japanese killed were more than the wounded at Gettysburg. At Antietam the losses were only 12,410; at Spotsylvania, 18,396; at Chancellorsville, 17,287, and in the Wilderness, 17,093. But owing to its duration and the greater number of large battles the losses in our war reached a larger total than in the Russo-Japanese War.

HOPE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
The epithet "corrupt and contented" has clung to Philadelphia from the moment when a muckraker invented it, its perfect fitness being universally recognized. Perhaps there may soon be need of a change. The established bosses of Philadelphia, who have gone on uninterruptedly nominating and electing Ashbridges and Reburns to the mayoralty, feel compelled this year—or at least some of them do—to name a reputable business man whose independence of the machine is a matter of common knowledge. When bosses have to give up nominating party hacks and begin to nominate men like Mr. George H. Earle, Jr., it is a sign that their power for evil is on the decline.

We wish it could be said that the putting forward of Mr. Earle under old machine sponsorship was a tribute to the city's awakening civic spirit. In a measure, perhaps, it is. In a greater measure, however, it is due to a quarrel within the machine. The division of contracts between the contractor-bosses is threatened by the ambition of one contractor-boss to make his brother the nominee for Mayor. The fact that a politician engaged in the business of performing municipal contracts should venture to offer himself, through a fraternal proxy, to the citizens of Philadelphia for their suffrages and with some hope of securing the nomination is the other side of the picture of Philadelphia's moral status. It is not nearly so bright a side as that which shows the other contractor-boss presenting so capable and clean a man as Mr. Earle as his candidate.

Still, if the compulsion upon the machine to select a high class candidate has not been wholly civic and ethical, it is at least something new and better in Philadelphia. Once started upward, no matter how, a city quickly elevates its municipal standards. If Philadelphia once has as Mayor a man of Mr. Earle's character the bosses, even with their quarrels patched up, will find it difficult to go back to naming mayors of the Ashbridge and Reburn pattern.

fact that the change in the form of tickets has been made since the State of New Jersey took up in earnest the matter of regulation of rates and traffic and established a commission with authority in such matters. It will certainly be interesting to learn upon what sufficient grounds the roads can decline to issue tickets to certain very important stations, at which all their trains stop, and by what right they can compel traffic which lies entirely within the state to be subjected to interstate rules and control.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE DOESN'T FEEL STRONG ENOUGH TO MAKE A REAPPORTMENT FOR CONGRESS THIS YEAR.

It will begin figuring on the problem in 1912, 1922 or 1942.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon admits making five holes at golf for a score of 127. We fear that the ex-chairman of the Appropriations Committee will never reach the point of "cutting the liver out" of Colonel Bogie's estimates.

In Philadelphia, it appears, the highest title to esteem and gratitude lies in having been a Revolutionary or pre-Revolutionary patriot. The next highest is being a present day contractor.

In the death of Miss Carola Woerlshoffer this city has lost a woman of rare and useful quality. She had means, and not only gave them but her time and energy to the work of improving living conditions, and in a quiet way that attracted no notoriety. Few knew of her services, though to her purse as well as to her labors the city owed in a great measure the valuable congestion of population exhibit of a few years ago which did much to encourage study of the conditions of congestion in this city with a view to their relief. And at the time of her death she was engaged at the work of a state inspector of labor.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.
To be one of the forty immortals is the ambition of the great men of France, says the French correspondent of the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," and so it is the ambition of great painters—and it has been for over five hundred years—to have their self-portraits in the gallery set aside for that purpose in this city. The list of those who have contributed their likenesses would include hundreds whose names properly belong under the head of "great," from the wonderful girl-like head of Raphael to Josef Israels, the latest in the collection, which has a place of honor in the room all by itself. The artist has depicted himself as a very old man with sunken cheeks, matted white beard, eyes obscured by heavy lenses and wearing a shapeless hat of uncertain color. There is nothing beautiful about it, but it fascinates the observer, who marvels at the product of old age.

CONSIDER THE GROUCH.
He wears no simulated smile. At every time and place. Sometimes he will spend half a mile. The town upon his face. He isn't much on shaking hands. He makes a man who is not a friend. In fact, he scarcely understands "The way to be a sport!"

He very seldom buys a drink. Or blows the hunch for smokers. He seems to want to spend his drink. Upon his wife and folks. The merry gaffers call him "close." He never gives his wife a cent. They don't like him, and he knows it. But when you're broke and need a friend, he's right there, you bet. He'll stick right with you to the end. Through trouble, woe and debt. He'll swear at you most heartily. But that's all right, you're broke; He'll agree that it seems to me. To have a friend like that!

He loves his children and his wife. And though he doesn't grin through him. His friends all swear by him. He would never let you down. And for his goodness' sake! And well, I'll let you put me down As one who loves The Grouch.

—Puck.

"We often wonder," says "The Springfield Union," "why any one should subject himself to the trouble and expense of going to the Adirondacks or the Maine woods to be shot in mistake for a deer when it is so much easier and more convenient to pick a few mushrooms in a nearby field and die at home surrounded by one's sorrowing relatives."

When twenty-three women out of a possible twenty-four at Seattle were able to get away from the city, they were not, as they had been chosen, it shows that they were more eager for the privileges than the duties of citizenship. That number of men could not have escaped if they had wanted to.—Boston Transcript.

Glove manufacturers are on the trail of the prairie dog. It has been found that this animal which has so long escaped the utilitarian can furnish excellent fur for glove-making purposes. After all, it might have been suspected that the prairie dog was meant to be useful. He never has shown ornamental qualities. He has been long regarded as a nuisance, and the only attention given to him has been devoted to the best way to get rid of him, and "The Rochester Post-Express" thinks the glove manufacturers have solved this problem.

"Nearly forty years ago," observed the elderly boarder, "I saw a man whose lower jaw was sticking out, and who moved his upper jaw instead."

"He must have been the man," suggested the younger boarder, "who said that 'Bob Burdette had in mind when he wrote that lecture of his on 'The Rise and Fall of the Mustache.'"

The microphone, in a modified form, is being used successfully by a French inventor to find springs of water, and they have been located as far as fifty feet underground. It is expected that the instrument will be of much value to miners, prospectors and others in similar occupations, as well as in locating victims of mine accidents. A tube is thrust into the ground a few feet and the improved microphone attached to the upper end, when noise made by flowing or falling water is plainly heard.

An aviator says it is quite possible to fly across the continent in thirty days. Yesterday he flew from New York to New Orleans, and paying the dogged bills.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AUTO WARNING SIGNALS.
Correspondent Argues for a Uniform Alarm To Be Used on Motor Cars.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The recent collision at Fifth avenue and 53d street, on the 1st day of last month, between a motor car and a trolley car, in which a woman was the passenger, illustrates the necessity in cities of an adequate warning signal for motor cars and the intelligent use thereof.

It so happens that Mr. Morgan's car is equipped with just this kind of a signal, but it is evident that the car which struck Mr. Morgan's limousine either was not so equipped or the chauffeur failed to take advantage of his equipment.

It is not about time that the public demand that the drivers of motor cars have, first, a signal that is really adequate, that is a true warning signal, and second, that the warning signal be used for the purpose for which it is intended, a warning of danger.

There are so many varieties of what we might call "auto warning signals" that it is almost impossible for the public to become confused. We are treated to everything in the variety of horns from a childish squeak to the shriek of a lost soul. What we need is not a standardization of signals, except for the fact: Every signal with which a motor

car is equipped should possess a harsh, warning note, that it may carry its message of danger to those who are not a toy, thereby. The warning signal, as it is not a toy, in no sense is it to be carried by chauffeurs to ignore its importance.

The movement against noise, as it is termed, is a wise and almost patriotic action. The one trouble is the lack of discrimination. It is the unnecessary noise we wish to stop. We must learn to discriminate justly, and not by impulse nor yet hysteria.

A necessary noise is the note of the automobile warning signal that tells of coming danger is surely a benefit in its prevention of accident. But it must be a harsh, commanding note, and not a musical trill or a hoarse puff that might come from a wheezy engine. If the rule regarding adequate warning signals was lived up to, so collisions as that noted would be almost impossible.

CHARLES JOHNSON.
New York, Sept. 11, 1911.

FREE CANAL TOLLS

An Argument to Show the Legality of Favoring American Ships.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In the public discussion now being made on the question of free canal tolls on American shipping, the fact should not be lost sight of that Article II of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, reading as follows: "The said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal," should be taken in connection with the first paragraph of Article III of the same treaty, reading as follows: "The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise."

This fully justifies, in my opinion, the view that the treaty aims solely to regulate and impose the same rates of toll on all competition for commerce between nations in a common market; but it does not either imply or express that domestic commerce (within the confines of any nation), which in our case is not open to foreign competition, is brought within the purview of the treaty regulations. On the other hand, the treaty gives the United States the exclusive right of "providing for the regulation and management of the canal." If that means anything, it means that we can do whatever we want for ourselves in the matter of using the canal for our own purposes, and that we do not discriminate in favor of ourselves on canal tolls when it comes to competing in a foreign market where other nations have trade relations. I am not contending for free tolls for all American ships in all trades, but only for free tolls in the domestic coastwise trades of this country for all independent shippers.

If this construction can be placed on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, it seems to me that nothing can be plainer than that it should be invoked by Congress in favor of all coastwise commerce. Within our own borders free tolls on this traffic will mean cheaper transportation, and that cannot but have its effect in materially reducing the cost of living, which is what the people are most vitally interested in bringing about at this time. I trust you will, therefore, permit the wisest discussion of this view in your columns.

ADRIAN H. BOOLE.
Baltimore, Sept. 11, 1911.

ITALY'S CRIMINAL EXPATRIATES.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Editorial comment in a New York paper recently put it thus: "The Italian government is interested, and asks for information about the spread of Italian crime in this country, and wishes to aid in checking it. That is because the victims of the bad Italians are almost always Italians."

No truly reflective mind will agree to this, because there is no such thing practicable as continued exercising itself in governments over people who expatriate themselves by becoming citizens in foreign lands, and as for those Italians who come here only to get enough money to return to Italy and settle into living on it, the Italian government cannot any more properly be said to be interested in them, as they are here to do as they please, and to stay simply because they have intentions in these people are never patent or publicly made known.

It is therefore obvious that what the Italian government is interested in just here is the whole circumstance and condition of outrageous defiance of our laws by Italian criminals here, over six hundred of whom are at large in New York City to-day, although their names are all known to the police here, together with much of their criminal record in connection with, if flagrantly continued, will naturally arouse such force of public opinion against all common Italians that no more of them will be permitted to come as immigrants into this country. Self-interest in the Italian government could not possibly agree to this denial of immigration here, because then the source of money supply for wretchedly poor Italians at home would be cut off short, a source whereby they have already got some hundreds of millions of dollars.

ALFRED LAUREN BRENNAN.
New York, Sept. 9, 1911.

CHINESE JUNK HERE IN 50'S.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The arrival in our harbor of the Chinese junk suggests a comparison of this event with that of the Chinese junk, when I was a boy, I think in the early '50s. Anyhow, I recall having gone aboard of it. At that time a Chinaman was a great novelty. I'm sure it would be a matter of interest to your readers if you would copy what must have been written in The Tribune of that day.

G. W. M.
New York, Sept. 12, 1911.

WANTED ONLY SURPLUS WATER.
Mayor Gaynor So Wrote Governor Baldwin About Ten Mile River.
Hartford, Conn., Sept. 12.—Governor Baldwin made public to-day correspondence between Mayor Gaynor of New York and himself relative to the proposed taking of water from Ten Mile River for use of New York City during the recent shortage of water.

The Governor wrote Mayor Gaynor under date of September 8 that he had been informed that New York contemplated a diversion of the waters of that river, and that "such diversion of water which naturally flows into the state" would be detrimental to the interests of Connecticut.

Mayor Gaynor replied that the city of New York had no intention of using the waters to the detriment of the State of Connecticut or any one else. The Mayor wrote: "In the great emergency which threatened us, we planned to take water for storage from Ten Mile River at times when it has a surplus flowing."

AMERICAN ARRESTED IN ENGLAND.
London, Sept. 12.—Horace Holden, described as a commission agent of New Jersey, was remanded in the Police Court to-day, charged with having forged an American Express Company check for \$100 and cashing it at a local bank. Holden was arrested as he was about to embark for France.

REPUBLIC FORMALLY RECOGNIZED.
Lisbon, Sept. 12.—The Republic of Portugal was formally recognized yesterday by Great Britain, Spain, Germany, Italy and Austria.

Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, who were absent throughout the summer, have sailed for New York, and are due here on Friday on board the Baltic. Among their fellow passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are booked to sail for Europe on Tuesday of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., have arrived in the city, and are at the Plaza for a few days.

Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson will give a dance on December 28 at Sherry's for her daughter.

Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson will give a reception at Sherry's on December 2 to introduce her daughter, Miss Louisa A. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas have arrived in town from Newport, and are at the St. Regis.

The Rev. and Mrs. H. Duane Pell have returned to the city from Lenox.

Mrs. William Rhineland will arrive in town from Spring Lake, N. J., early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ogden, who were in town for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary E. Ogden, to Johnstone de Forest, on Saturday, have returned to their villa at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Schuyler Warren will give a dance at Sherry's for her debutante daughter, Miss Hope E. Warren, on December 25.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., who spent the summer at Beverly Cove, Mass., will pass the fall at their country place at Bernardsville, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher returned to the city yesterday from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood have gone to Hot Springs, Va., for a stay of six weeks.

Mrs. E. Ritzema de Grovo will spend the winter at the New Weston, Madison avenue and 55th street.

Mrs. Henry Sanford, who arrived from Europe on Sunday, will spend the winter at the St. Regis.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Newport, Sept. 12.—Miss Laura Swan, daughter of Mrs. Elsie Dyer, was operated on for appendicitis to-day by Dr. Charles W. Stewart and Dr. Charles D. Eason. Miss Swan has been suffering from chronic appendicitis for some time, but an operation was not thought necessary until recently.

Thomas H. Wright, of Wilmington, N. C., is a guest of Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. Annie Lyman has returned from a visit to Boston.

Miss D. Sturges, of Providence, is the guest of Miss Francis Lippitt.

Francis O. French, of Tuxedo, has joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French.

The Garden Association, recently formed among the members of the summer colony, heard the first lecture this afternoon, E. H. Wilson, of Arnold Arboretum, of Harvard University, being the speaker. The meeting was held at the home of James J. Van Allen, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Patten closed their season to-day and went to Shelburne, Mass.

Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening dinner companies were given by Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Beekman Lorillard and Mrs. Stuart Duncan. Senator and Mrs. Wetmore have cards out for a dinner on Thursday evening.

A concert was given at the home of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs this afternoon under the auspices of summer residents for the benefit of a boy pianist who has played at many of the villas during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry left for New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goodby Loew have returned to the city.

ST. ANDREWS QUINCENTENARY.
Andrew Carnegie Presents His Portrait to Scottish University.
St. Andrews, Scotland, Sept. 12.—The celebration to-day of the quinqucentenary of St. Andrews University brought together a notable company, representing British and foreign universities. The American Ambassador, Whitehead Field, was among those present.

The chancellor of the university, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, gave a reception in the hall of the delegates to-night. Lord Rosebery, Premier Asquith, Mr. Balfour and Lord Strathcona were among the guests in the afternoon. Andrew Carnegie, who was twice lord rector of the university, presented a portrait of himself in oils.

JUDGE CONDEMNNS SLANG "ADS."
Holds That They Are Scurrilous and Low and Degrading in Tone.
Benton Harbor, Mich., Sept. 12.—"Oh, you chicken!" originating from the "ragtime" greeting, "Oh, you kid!" received judicial condemnation yesterday when Circuit Judge Coolidge, handing down an opinion in a case involving Sunday amusements at Pawpaw Lake, held that advertising in more or less "scurrilous" language was nothing more or less than "scurrilous." Nearby people of Forest Glen Pavilion had asked for an injunction restraining Sunday evening amusements. The court, in granting the injunction, said:

"The allegation of the defendant that he always sought to appeal to the best element of society is a stroke of humor. The advertisement is low and degrading in its tone. I regard these invitations as a bid to the worst element of society."

PLAN COLUMBUS DAY DINNER.
The citizens' committee in charge of the public observance of Columbus Day announced yesterday that a dinner at popular prices in the evening would be one of the features of the celebration. No less than twenty-five hundred persons are expected to attend, and well known speakers will be asked to talk.

The afternoon celebration will consist of an historical parade and children's games in the parks.

CITY ENGINEER IS REINSTATED.
Jonathan A. Wilson, chief marine engineer of the Dock Department, whose dismissal by Commissioner Tomkins caused the engineers on the municipal fleet, to threaten to strike some time ago, was reinstated by the Commissioner yesterday. Commissioner Tomkins explained that Wilson had been reinstated so that he might resign and leave the department with a clean record. He does not wish to remain in the service of the city, it is understood, but he has been replaced on the retired civil service list, and may return to the service of the city in the future if he desires.

EX-SHAH'S MOVEMENT FAILS.
Tehran, Sept. 12.—The deposed Shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, whose attempt to re-establish himself on the throne was met with many reverses, is said to have fled to Gush-teh with seven followers. Gush-teh is the port on the Caspian near the Russian border where the ex-Shah landed last July. A large amount in gold captured from the rebel leader Arshad-ed-Dowleh has been delivered to the Persian Treasurer General.

gone to Long Island, where they will spend the fall season.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin L. Sands, who have been spending the summer with Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, have gone to their home at New Hamburg, N. Y.

Reynold C. Vanderbilt has gone to Syracuse to take part in the horse show there. Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman may not close their Newport season until some time in October.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke closed their season to-day and left for their New Jersey home.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.
[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Lenox, Sept. 12.—Luncheon entertainment were given this afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. Hyam K. Stevens and Miss Emily Biddle.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who have been touring in the Adirondacks, returned to-day to Brook Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. De Puyter Tynes have returned to Ashutish Farm from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Henop, in Oshkosh, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Glider have gone on a motor tour to the Upper St. Regis lakes, in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher have issued cards for a large dinner entertainment at Elm Court next Sunday evening.

Albert E. Gallatin is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, at Brookhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French are entertaining Mrs. W. F. Draper, Miss Margaret Draper and Miss Washington and Miss Beatrice Longman, of New York.

Miss Dorothy Ball, who was a guest of Miss Dorothea Glider, at Four Brook Farm, has gone to Boston.

Mrs. George F. Loring has issued cards for bridge at the Curtis Hotel on Thursday, and Mrs. Archibald Grace for Friday. Mrs. F. A. Burdette will arrive to-morrow at the Curtis Hotel.

Miss Helen Parish gave an afternoon entertainment at Cozy cottage this afternoon.

Dr. Charles McBurney was re-elected president of the Stockbridge Golf Club to-day. The other officers are: Vice-president, Walter Nettleton; secretary, Dr. Henry C. Haven; treasurer, Peyton Van Rensselaer; directors, Samuel Frothingham, Marshall R. Kornell and Bron Caldwell.

Arthur Peabody, of New York, arrived to-day at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lippitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lippitt, Ernest C. Bliss and Miss Anita Bliss, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Harrison, Miss Marion L. Harvey, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Forsythe, of Boston; Captain and Mrs. F. H. Gibbons, of Annapolis; Mr. and Mrs. C. Squire, of Greenwich, Conn.; and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Putnam, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Mrs. Joseph W. Burden has gone to New York to meet her son, Joseph W. Burden, who has arrived from Europe.

Miss Catherine Woodward started this week for St. Lawrence Park.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McNeill, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, have gone to Providence.

Mr. James T. Hunnewell and Mrs. George F. Gill, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. David Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jones, and Charles E. Butler, of New York, arrived to-day at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gardner Jones, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Knox Mitchell, Miss Mitchell and Spencer Trask Mitchell, of Hartford; Mrs. W. H. Knowles, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Isabel Lason, of Charleston, S. C., have arrived at the Maplewold, in Pittsfield.

Alexander Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, is the presiding officer at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Laurel Hill Association this afternoon. This is the last of a series of teas in Laurel Hill Park, Joseph H. Choate, Vice-president of the association, was on the platform. Before the meeting Mr. Sedgwick entertained at luncheon for the speakers of the day. His guests included Arthur Sedgwick, Edward L. Morse, E. T. Rice, the Rev. Thomas H. Yardley, Joseph H. Choate, William E. Doane, George W. Folsom, Theodore L. Lulling, Bernard Hoffman, E. T. Hartman and Walter Peaton.

SUBWAY CONTRACT IS LET

Oscar Daniels Company Will Build Section 12 for \$2,825,740.
The Public Service Commission let the contract yesterday for the construction of Section 12 of the Lexington avenue subway, extending from 165th street to 114th street. The contract went to the Oscar Daniels Company, of Chicago, for \$2,825,740. They were the lowest bidder. The contract calls for the construction of the section on 114th street and the other at 114th street. The Daniels company put up a personal bond of \$50,000 for the faithful performance of the work.

This leaves Sections 7 and 8 still to be let. One is that for which there was only one bidder, and the lowest bidder on the other did not qualify. Both are to be re-advertised, and a hearing on the forms of contract will be held by the Public Service Commission to-morrow.

WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES.
Producer and Consumer Confer to Reduce the Cost of Living.
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 12.—Producers and consumer met on common ground here to-day to wage war against high living prices. In the conference were representatives from labor unions and farmers' organizations, from boards of trade and the Central Raisers' Association of Texas. Several plans for the amelioration of conditions now burdening the housewife and the man who pays the bills were discussed. One plan contemplates the establishment of a state selling agency, using the organization of the United States in the knowledge that if such a scheme is not carried out, the country will be in a time of such dire straits.

Better leave your "Houston" iron at home when you visit New York now. Any deadly weapon that can be concealed and used to kill is a deadly weapon. It is against the law to carry a deadly weapon in New York. It is against the law to carry a deadly weapon in New York. It is against the law to carry a deadly weapon in New York.

Accepting the estimate of the directory publishers that Greater New York has 5,000,000 inhabitants, and that the city proper has 2,500,000, it follows that a trip West by South some day to see what the rest of the country looks like—Chicago Tribune.

New York woman has been arrested for trying to sell four bunches of algarotes, or small fish, for \$2.00 each, and for attempting to sell the same for \$1.00 each. The algarotes are a kind of fish, and the woman was arrested for selling them at a price which is prohibited by the city's ordinance. This is the first arrest of its kind.

Chicago Inter Ocean.